

Proposed Goat Farm Prairie

Background



- Received by Parks and Recreation Foundation as a donation from the Sherman Rogers family in 2007
- Property held by Foundation, while Parks and Recreation Department manages the area



Goat Farm Park



- 31.5 acres of land
- Public recreation and passive greenspace
- Opportunities to connect parks and schools
 - Jackson Creek Trail
 - Connect Sherwood Oaks Park and Childs School



Proposed Goat Farm Prairie



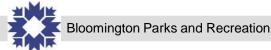




U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service







Pollinators



- There has been a significant loss of pollinators in the past few decades
 - U.S. National Agricultural Statistics reported a reduction of about 60% of honey bees from 1947 to 2008
 - Monarch butterflies in the eastern U.S. have declined by about 90% in the last 20 years
- Two largest causes of decline are pesticides and habitat loss
- Conservation of pollinators is necessary for sustaining ecosystems and food sources
- Prairies are safe areas for pollinators to breed and obtain food and shelter









Urban Wildlife Program

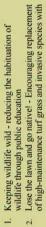
Helping Indiana's Urban Citizens and Native Wildlife Thrive Together

Designed primarily as "people habitats," urban landscapes provide unique challenges and opportunities for wildlife conservation. As such, the Urban Wildlife Program specializes in supporting sustainable, wildlife-friendly practices in Indiana's most populated areas.

private businesses, local government, and individual citizens to develop attractive landscapes that provide habitat for beneficial wildlife, reduce conflicts with increase outdoor recreation opportunities for urban DNR urban wildlife biologists work with "nuisance" wildlife, improve water quality, and



Our Current Focus:



low-maintenance, native landscaping.

Monarch and pollinator conservation Reducing wildlife conflicts through effective landscape modification



Services We Provide:

- Cost-share opportunities for habitat establishment
- friendly planning and development Technical assistance for wildlife-
- Educational presentations/workshops Guidance to prevent/reduce conflicts with wildlife (does not include

nuisance animal removal)





Urban Wildlife Program Locations







North Urban Biologist

Megan Dillon Prophetstown State Park 4112 East State Route 225 West Lafayette, IN 47906 (765)320-0517 mdillon@dnr.in.gov

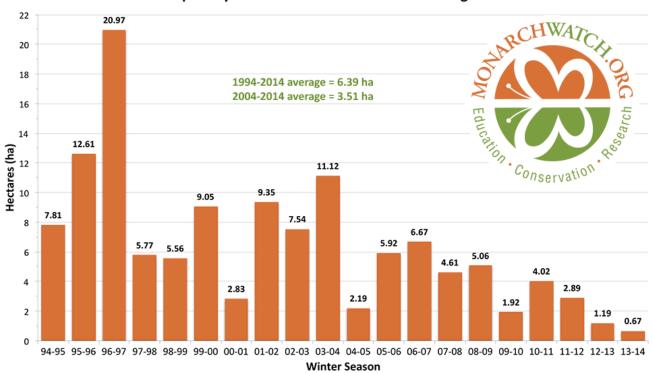
South Urban Biologist

Falyn Owens Atterbury Fish and Wildlife Area 7970 South Rowe Street Edinburgh, IN 46124 (812) 322-9213 fowens@dnr.in.gov

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Total Area Occupied by Monarch Colonies at Overwintering Sites in Mexico



Data for 1994-2003 collected by personnel of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (MBBR) of the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) in Mexico. Data for 2003-2013 collected by World Wildlife Fund Mexico in coordination with the Directorate of the MBBR.



Seed List



Species	oz/acre	price/oz	cost
Angelica atropurpurea	1	10	10
Asclepias incarnata	1	30	30
Asclepias sullivanti	0.5	60	30
Asclepias syriaca	2	15	30
Aster azureus	1	20	20
Aster novaeangliae	1	20	20
Boltonia latisquama	2	8	16
Cassia hebecarpa	2	8	16
Coreopsis tripteris	1	20	20
Echinacea purpurea	2	7	14
Eupatorium coelestinum	0.5	50	25
Eupatorium maculatum	1	20	20
Eupatorium perfoliatum	1	30	30
Helenium autumnale	1	12	12
Heleopsis helianthoides	2	7	14
Monarda fistulosa	2	15	30
Penstemon digitalis	2	10	20
Pycnanthemum virginianum	0.5	40	20
Ratibida pinnata	2	7	14
Rudbeckia fulgida speciosa	1	15	15
Rudbeckia subtomentosa	1	15	15
Silphium integrifolium	2	10	20
Silphium laciniatum	1	15	15
Silphium terebinthinaceum	1	20	20
Veronicastrum virginicum	0.5	60	30
Zizia aurea	1	15	15
Panicum virgatum	32	1	32





Seed List



	Grasses and Sedges (Wet Mesic Prairie Mix)
oz/acre	
16	Andropogon gerardii (Big Bluestem)
2	Carex annectans xanthocarpa (Yellow Fox Sedge)
2	Carex frankii (Frank's Sedge)
6	Carex vulpinoidea (Fox Sedge)
32	Elymus canadensis (Canada Wild Rye)
32	Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)
2	Glyceria striata (Fowl Manna Grass)
4	Panicum virgatum (Switchgrass)
16	Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass)
112	

	Grasses (Wet Tolerant Low Stature)
oz/acre	
2	Carex annectans var xanthocarpa (Yellow Fox Sedge)
2	Carex frankii (Frank's Sedge)
2	Carex scoparia (Lance Fruited Oval Sedge)
16	Elymus canadensis (Canada Wild Rye)
32	Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)
48	Schizachyrium scoparium (Little Bluestem)
10	Sporobolus heterolepis (Prairie Dropseed)
112	

Site Preparation



Site Prep and Planting – it is necessary to eradicate tall fescue from the site prior to seeding, as fescue will dominate the planting quickly after the first winter if present before new seed is applied.

- Apply broad-spectrum herbicide (glyphosate 1 qt/acre + 1 qt/acre ammonium sulfate) to entire planting area
- 2. Low mow area get vegetation as short as is feasible
- 3. Apply broad-spectrum herbicide (glyphosate 1 qt/acre + 1 qt/acre ammonium sulfate) to entire planting area in late winter/early spring (apply when air temperature is above 50°F for at least 2 hours)
- If necessary, spot treat problem plants again with glyphosate one week before planting
- 5. Drill seed into thatch residue one week after last herbicide application



1st Growing Season

- 1. Planting will be kept mowed to a height of 10 inches to prevent shading of new seedlings and to prevent annual weeds from going to seed.
- Monitor and spot treat invasive plants and aggressive native plants. Known problem plants on site currently are:
 - a. Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) treat with a grass specific herbicide such as clethodim
 - b. Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense) treat with clopyralid herbicide
 - c. Canada Goldenrod (Solidago Canadensis) treat with clopyralid herbicide
 - d. Crown Vetch (Securigera varia) treat with clopyralid herbicide
 - e. Callery Pear (Pyrus calleryana) treat with glyphosate
 - f. Cottonwood (Populus deltoides) treat with glyphosate
 - g. Tall Fescue (Festuca arundinacea) treat with glyphosate
- 3. Remove all woody plants from site woody plants will be a serious challenge on this site



2nd Growing season

- 1. Monitor annual weeds and mow as required to prevent shading of prairie plants
- 2. Monitor and spot treat invasive plants and aggressive native plants
- 3. Monitor for seed establishment and re-seed as needed
- 4. Remove all woody plants from site





3rd Growing season

- 1. Monitor and treat invasive plants as needed
- 2. Remove all woody plants
- 3. Mow if needed to promote establishment





Ongoing yearly maintenance

- 1. Remove all woody vegetation
- 2. Monitor and treat invasive plants
- 3. Mow or burn in the dormant season preferably in late winter if the planting is well established mow only half of the planting to protect insects and provide structure for ground nesting birds



Chimney Swift Towers







Other Park Native Plant Installations



- Miller-Showers
- Bryan Park Creek
- Griffy rain gardens
- Ferguson Dog park rain gardens and bioswale
- Sherwood Oaks monarch waystation
- Jackson Creek bioswale
- RCA bioswale

